1.   In a filter catalyst comprising: a catalyst-support substrate composed of a heat-resistant porous structure having chained pores; and a catalytic layer for burning particulates, the catalytic layer formed on a surface of the catalyst-support substrate;

the filter catalyst being characterized in that an SEM photograph on a cross section of the filter catalyst is turned into electronic data so that, in an image being turned into electronic data, a ratio of a number of pixels forming an outer periphery of the catalytic layer to a number of pixels forming the catalytic layer is 0.5 or more.

2.   The filter catalyst set forth in claim 1, wherein said image being turned into the electronic data is an image with 1-to-3-μ m/pixel magnification.

3.   A method of analyzing a catalytic layer of a filter catalyst comprising: a catalyst-support substrate composed of a heat-resistant porous structure having chained pores; and a catalytic layer for burning particulates, the catalytic layer formed on a surface of the catalyst-support substrate, the method being for analyzing a state of the catalytic layer of the filter catalyst;

the method of analyzing a catalytic layer of a filter catalyst being characterized in that an SEM photograph on a cross section of the filter catalyst is turned into electronic data so that, in an image being turned into electronic data, a coated state is analyzed from a ratio of a number of pixels forming an outer periphery

of the catalytic layer to a number of pixels forming the catalytic layer.

4.   The method of analyzing a catalytic layer of a filter catalyst set forth in claim 3, wherein said image being turned into the electronic data is an image with 1-to-3-μm/pixel magnification.